

RECOGNIZING TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 2016

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to applaud the work of Texas Instruments Incorporated and to recognize the important contributions they have made to accelerate U.S. innovation and increase access to high-quality science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education in my home state of Texas.

Texas Instruments was founded in 1951, when Cecil H. Green, J. Erik Jonsson, Eugene McDermott, and Patrick E. Haggerty reorganized Geophysical Service Incorporated after the company had produced the world's first commercial silicon transistor. They evolved the business from a company primarily serving the oil and gas industry to a semiconductor manufacturer. As an organization fundamentally built by engineers and scientists, research and development has always been a top priority. Sincere in their desire to invest in innovation and education in their own community, the founders helped establish the University of Texas at Dallas in 1969 with the vision of creating a local science, technology, and research institution.

Over the years, the leadership of Texas Instruments has not lost the vision of the founders. They have continued a commitment to improving STEM education in Texas and creating high-skilled jobs across the nation by investing in the surrounding community and schools and by maintaining manufacturing facilities within the United States.

In early August 2016, Texas Instruments and the Texas Instruments Foundation announced a commitment of \$5.4 million to the advancement of STEM education in public schools, with an emphasis on creating opportunities for girls and minorities. The majority of this contribution will be distributed to North Texas schools, including \$1.7 million for Southern Methodist University to train a large new cadre of middle school science teachers. An additional \$2 million will support the professional development of math and science teachers as well as teacher training for Advanced Placement courses through the proven National Math and Science Initiative.

Mr. Speaker, Texas Instrument's generous 2016 contribution to STEM education is testament to their unwavering 65-year commitment to the Dallas area and to our nation. Their philanthropic history represents the best of what can be accomplished in partnership between companies and their local communities. I am proud to honor Texas Instruments today, and I look forward to all they will continue to do in the future.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RIALTO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. NORMA J. TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 2016

Mrs. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Rialto Unified School District

(USD) on their 125th anniversary. For 125 years, the Rialto USD has taken part in educating our children and fostering the bright leaders of tomorrow.

Rialto USD services a diverse population of approximately 25,500 students, with more than 2,700 district employees. Presently, the District has three comprehensive high schools, one adult education school, one continuation high school, 5 middle schools, 19 elementary schools, and 20 preschools. Not only is the Rialto USD the largest employer of the City, but they are always looking for ways to give back to their community. They embrace a vision of providing an education that prepares all students for their future. They pursue a mission to provide high levels of instruction for all students and to inspire every student to set goals and maximize their potential.

In 2010, Rialto USD inaugurated the 'Cesar Chavez/Dolores Huerta Center for Education,' a new professional development center and location for community events.

Under the leadership of Dr. Cuauhtémoc Avila, the District's first Latino school chief, Rialto USD has received several awards including state academic, athletic, and fine arts awards. In 2015, Dollahan and Myers Elementary Schools in Rialto were honored as the California 'Gold Ribbon Schools' which recognizes outstanding educational programs and practices.

For their many contributions to the greater community of Rialto, I would like to recognize the Rialto Unified School District for their 125 years of service to the 35th District.

HONORING DR. JUAN QUINTANA,
DNP, MHS, CRNA, PRESIDENT OF
THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
NURSE ANESTHETISTS

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 2016

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Juan Quintana, DNP, MHS, CRNA. Dr. Quintana will soon complete his year as national president of the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists (AANA) whose headquarters are located in my district. I am proud that Dr. Quintana was elected as 2015–2016 president, and I want to congratulate him on his year of leadership of this prestigious national organization.

Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists (CRNAs) are advanced practice registered nurses who administer approximately 43 million anesthetics to patients each year. They work in every setting where anesthesia is delivered, including the Veteran Health Administration, Department of Defense, hospital surgical suites, obstetrical delivery rooms, ambulatory surgical centers, and the offices of dentists, podiatrists, and specialty surgeons. They also provide acute and chronic pain management services to patients in need of such care. CRNAs provide anesthesia for all types of surgical cases and are the sole anesthesia providers in many rural hospitals.

The president of Sleepy Anesthesia, an anesthesia practice founded in 1999, Dr. Quintana has been practicing anesthesia since 1997. Graduating with a Doctor of Nursing Practice degree from Texas Christian Univer-

sity in 2009, Dr. Quintana is a leader in the area of education and evaluation of cost-effectiveness and efficiency. A highly sought-after lecturer, he has been invited to speak at hospitals and numerous anesthesia meetings on the state and national levels about the business of anesthesia, cost effectiveness of best anesthesia practice models, cost effectiveness of anesthesia professionals, and anesthesia billing and compliance.

In 2010, Dr. Quintana became the first CRNA to serve on the Medicare Evidence Development and Coverage Advisory Council (MEDCAC), an independent body that provides the Medicare agency guidance and expert advice on the science and technology affecting healthcare delivery.

Dr. Quintana, is also an educator, ex-officio faculty to the Texas Christian University (TCU) Doctor of Nursing Practice program, and adjunct faculty to TCU's Nurse Anesthesia Program, both in Fort Worth, Texas. Dr. Quintana resides in Winnsboro, Texas.

During his AANA Presidency, Dr. Quintana has been a prominent advocate before federal agencies and with members of Congress for nurse anesthetists and the patients they serve so well. He has worked tirelessly to improve veterans' access to care through recognition of CRNAs and other advanced practice registered nurses as Full Practice Authority Providers in the Veterans Health Administration (VHA), promote anesthesia patient safety and the value of CRNAs to our healthcare system, ensure proper implementation of the provider non-discrimination provision of the Affordable Care Act, and obtain appropriate recognition of the full scope of CRNA practice including pain management and related services in the Medicare system.

I extend my sincere congratulations to Dr. Quintana today on a job well done. His service to the AANA, our veterans, and patients is deeply appreciated, and his commitment to guaranteeing access to high quality health care nationwide is commendable. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing his notable career and outstanding achievements.

INTRODUCTION OF THE LIMITING
INHUMANE FEDERAL TRAPPING
(LIFT) FOR PUBLIC SAFETY ACT

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 2016

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to severely restrict the use of inhumane body-gripping traps on certain public lands and by certain public officials. Countless dogs, cats, and wild animals are injured and killed each year in body-gripping traps such as leg and foothold, Conibear, and snare traps. These traps are used by federal agencies, state and local governments, private entities, and individual trappers to catch creatures for their fur, keep animals away from livestock and crops, and even for recreational purposes. Unfortunately, body-gripping traps subject captured animals to intense pain—sometimes for hours or even days—before they may eventually die from dehydration, injuries, predation, or when a trapper eventually finds them. Furthermore, these traps are non-selective in their victims, and

may capture and even kill non-target species such as pets and other companion animals, particularly if set in popular areas. There are many effective non-lethal methods that can be deployed in place of these cruel traps.

Wildlife Services, a federal agency notorious for its secrecy and use of inhumane animal management techniques, is responsible for the death or capture of thousands of animals per year in cruel body-gripping traps, often used as a first resort. Wildlife Services also advises and enters into contracts and cooperative agreements with state and local governments, as well as with private entities, to kill animals using these traps. Other federal agencies, too, use body-gripping traps to control animal species—too often without attempting more humane, effective, and non-lethal control options first. This bill will severely limit Wildlife Services' and other agencies' ability to deploy or counsel others to deploy cruel body-gripping traps, increasing transparency for this agency and ensuring that taxpayer dollars are prioritized for nonlethal methods of control.

Although trapping is regulated at the state level, federal land management agencies have oversight of where and when trapping occurs on federal land. Unfortunately, federal agencies have limited data showing where traps are deployed on public lands, thereby prolonging the suffering of trapped animals and leaving the public to learn about traps only when pets and humans are injured. The bill tackles this issue as well, making sure that federal agencies in the Departments of Agriculture and Interior do a better job of regulating trapping by non-federal entities on public lands, thereby limiting cruelty and protecting public safety.

In Oregon and across the country, there have been too many concerning examples of wild animals suffering and pets falling victim to these traps. This bill complements efforts by other colleagues in the House and Senate to crack down on the use of body-gripping traps, in light of the growing public acknowledgement that we should not and cannot continue to endorse the widespread use of these inhumane devices.

BIG BEAR CITY COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL COOK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 2016

Mr. COOK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the Big Bear City Community Services District (BBCCSD) 50th anniversary. BBCCSD hosted a special ceremony on Monday, August 1, 2016 during their regularly scheduled board meeting to mark this special occasion.

BBCCSD was formed in 1966 to provide water, solid waste, and sewer services to residents of Big Bear City and East Valley.

As the representative of Big Bear City in the U.S. House of Representatives, I'd like to congratulate BBCCSD Board President Paul Terry, Board Vice President John Green, Board Member Karyn Oxandaboure, Board Member Larry Walsh, and Board Member Al Ziegler. In addition, I'd like to recognize past and current BBCCSD employees for their con-

tributions to the residents of Big Bear City and surrounding communities.

CAPE LOOKOUT LIFE SAVING STATION

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 2016

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, commencing first in 1848, the United States Life Saving Service was a federal government agency that grew out of private and local humanitarian efforts to create and man rescue stations along the coast. These outposts were often remote. The men stationed there took great pride in their deep commitment to save the lives of shipwrecked mariners and passengers, often against overwhelming odds. In 1874, life saving stations were added along the coast of Maine, Cape Cod, and the famed Outer Banks of North Carolina. In 1878, this network of stations was formally organized as a separate agency of the United States Department of the Treasury. In 1915, the Service formally merged with the Revenue Cutter Service to form the United States Coast Guard. These lonely, isolated outposts were always manned by the bravest of men who knew no fear, and who were dedicated to their sworn duty of rescuing seamen in distress. Their motto was "to always go, but not always return". Even now, many stories are told about the daring rescues by such men, some admittedly embellished a bit for literary interest. Proudly beat the hearts today of all who can call themselves their descendants.

One of the most notable of these rescues occurred on a cold, blustery winter's night in February of 1905. The three-masted schooner, *Sarah D. J. Rawson*, was two days out of Georgetown, South Carolina and bound for New York with a full cargo of lumber. While running under reefed sails in a heavy winter squall on February 8, she ran up hard aground on Cape Lookout Shoals at approximately 5:00 PM. Managing as best he could under extreme conditions, the captain gave orders to take in all canvas and prepare for the worst. While the brave crew performed its work, a Norwegian seaman—Jacob Hansen—was swept overboard to his death, his body given up to the shoals. The violent onslaughts of the treacherous waves continually broke over the ship eventually carrying away her spars, deckhouses, running rigging, and life boat, her cargo of lumber likewise being scattered like match sticks among the unforgiving seas. Positioning themselves among the highest points of her masts, the crewmen did the best they could to preserve their lives while hoping and praying throughout the night that help would soon arrive, but no doubt fearful of a bad ending to their ordeal.

The following morning broke with a thick mantle of fog enshrouding the sea. While scanning the ocean at approximately noon of the 9th, the duty watchman of the Cape Lookout life saving crew who was posted atop the watch tower spotted the uppermost mast heads of the *Rawson* through the fog bank. Realizing the ship was in dire distress, he immediately called forth his fellow life savers from their barracks. Though many had high fevers and suffering from the flu, all leapt into

action according to their rigorous training and hastened to the shore with their mule drawn wagon and such other equipment as they knew would be required. The surf boat was then launched through breaking seas, and with all hands aboard, they began to row the nine mile journey through the shoal waters to the stricken ship. Arriving on the scene about 4 PM, the life savers found themselves seriously surrounded and endangered by floating wreckage and lumber being cast about in the waves. As night was setting in, orders were given to stand away a bit and wait for more favorable sea conditions. With anchor set, these crewmen spent the entire night in the freezing cold huddled together in their little boat, awaiting the morning hour when seas would subside and be more in their favor for a rescue attempt. Throughout the night, the surf men suffered greatly from exposure, fatigue, and hunger, but none failed or faltered to perform their sworn duty as life savers.

At about 1 PM of the 10th, and with their hopes encouraged and renewed, the life savers were able to commence a rescue attempt due to better conditions of wind and tide, and so they approached the *Rawson* close enough to lay in amongst the nearby wave troughs and cast over their "heaving line" to the deck of the ship. With the first attempt successful, the first fortunate seaman tied the rope around his waist, jumped into the sea, and was pulled to the safety of the life boat. His companions followed his example, and one by one in turn, all hands were rescued in like fashion. Once all were brought aboard, the life savers began the long, exhausting pull back to the shore, now loaded with the weight of fourteen men—eight life savers and the six rescued seamen. The savers gave up their oil skins and wrapped those and other garments about the huddled, suffering seamen so they could better endure the perils of the freezing weather.

The crew of the *Rawson* had been forty-eight hours without food or water. The life savers had spent twenty-eight hours in their cramped, open boat being cast about in the treacherous seas without food or sufficient warmth, uncertain whether a successful rescue could even be achieved, given the perilous conditions. Upon their return to the shore, the *Rawson* seamen were given food and shelter at the station and eventually returned to their families and employers through intermediary assistance. The fate of the *Sarah D. J. Rawson* and her crew would never have been known but for the unflinching heroism of the crew of the Cape Lookout Life Saving Station. Each member was subsequently awarded the Gold Lifesaving Medal for extreme and selfless service in this famous rescue. All had admirably performed their sworn duty in the face of incredible obstacles and in the highest traditions of the Life Saving Service. A more complete report of the *Rawson* rescue appears at: <http://www.coastalguide.com/helmsman/rawsonrescue.shtml>.

The names of the members who were attached to the Cape Lookout Station and participated in this rescue are: William H. Gaskill (the "Keeper"), Kilby Guthrie, Walter M. Yeomans, Tyre Moore, James W. Fulcher, John E. Kirkman, Calupt T. Jarvis, and Joseph L. Lewis, some of the bravest "Tar Heel" sons ever hatched out of Carteret County homes. During World War II, the U.S. Government made a request of these men to return their gold medals to support the war effort. The